

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1897.

NUMBER 48

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Houlder Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Concorido Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Balloons Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaíso and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELL & Co.

11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
25, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Douching goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

27, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

Cable Address:—AGUA-RIO.

A. CLAUSEN

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Meets.

COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
ROSENBERG & Co., " "

CASA KLINGENBERG, Detmold (Lythographs).
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best desinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

Rua da Alfandega n. 70

J. H. Jensen

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARTMAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1^a de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

J. G. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.

Provision Merchant,
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

LATE PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 21,000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their
Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Established 1793.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR INVESTMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style.
FARM STEEL PLATES,
With SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LATEST CUTTERPRINTING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

MAILING TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-President.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PHILLIPS & Co.,

Lisbon.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

PREVENT YELLOW FEVER

by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gonorrhea and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel-troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 1500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

115, Rua da Quitanda.

WILLIAM SMITH,

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 20 A, rua de S. Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 3,037 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchisar Topeka and San a Fé Railway Company United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,126.00 (\$3,650,863), having received the respective premium amounting to \$169,195.00 (\$35,730).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 135, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

R. Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed) £1,127,500
Reserve fund £570,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1^a de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1^a de Março, and floor**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.**THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co., Ltd.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.
Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.
Engineering Works.
Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc. effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**Capital £1,500,000
Capital paid up £750,000
Reserve fund £750,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grant Brown & Co.

GENOVA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cintra 104.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cintra 500.) (Cintra 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.) and correspondents.

England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)

France..... (Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neuville & Co., Paris)

Portugal..... (Banco Lisbon & Agences and correspondents.)

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahn-Petersen,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do £500,000
Reserve fund £1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysonville.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Banco Brasileiro & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital £1,000,000
Idem paid up £800,000
Reserve fund £200,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and

Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Hain & Co.,

Messrs. J. Bernberg Gossler & Co.,

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWN ON:

(Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and branches in France, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France, and branch in France, Lazard Frères & Co.)

(Union Bank of London, Limited, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Paris Bank, Limited, Lazard Frères & Co., J. Henry Schroeder & Co., Kleinwort Sons & Co., A. Kuffer & Sons.)

(Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and correspondents, Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and correspondents.)

(Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)

(N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.)

(Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neuville & Co., Paris)

(Banco Lisbon & Agences and correspondents.)

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits under the following conditions:

Without notice..... 2 1/2 %

3 months..... 4 %

6 "..... 5 %

12 "..... 6 1/2 %

Léon Housset,

General Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2.00, 4 dozen boxes for \$12.00 and one dozen boxes for \$3.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The shipments of jerked beef from Argentina to Brazil during the last half of October amounted to 2,007 tons.

—The value of telegrams from the River Plate is becoming very problematical. A few days ago it was announced that the Italian cruiser *Umbria* had sailed for Victoria, Espírito Santo. A day or two later it was said that the *Umbria* would remain at Montevideo awaiting orders from Minister Antonelli. And now—well, we are waiting to see what the next report will be.

—On the 10th one of the guards at the Palermo penitentiary, Buenos Aires, was a mulatto named Miguel Santos, a native of Brazil. Two prisoners were making fun of him through a window, when he suddenly raised his Manner rifle and fired at them, killing both at the same time. The guard was placed under arrest, but it is believed he will suffer no punishment for his crime.

—That old worthy who went about in the olden time with a lantern in search of an honest man is not recommended to come south among official dignitaries, for while they would scorn to do a dishonest thing personally they are capable of any amount of corruption in the aggregate, and so far as we are concerned this was by no means confined to the times of Juarez Celman. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—The exports from Argentina to Brazil during the nine months ending on the 30th Sep. tember last were: 3,522 pipes, 3,067 casks and 4,822 hbls of tallow, 43,070 tons of wheat, 81,184 tons of maize, 201 tons of linseed, 34,882 tons flour, 1,752 tons of bran, 4,312 bags of birdseed, 539,519 bales of hay, and 168 cases of butter. These do not include what was shipped for orders, some of which may have come to Brazil.

—The telegraph-service of the government results in a heavy loss to the treasury, and the post-master general wants to put private lines on the same footing and basis, so far as charges go; but there is this difference that whereas in the case of the state lines the taxpayers are called upon to make up the deficit, private telegraph companies have no tax-payers to whom to go, and they must keep their business on a commercial footing. —Buenos Aires Herald.

—One result of the recent civil war in Uruguay is that most of the camp men are now without horses. Proof of this may be had in Tacuarembó where before the war, says the *Noticiero* of San Fructoso, there were over one hundred thousand horses, but in consequence of the large export of horses to Brazil, and of the needs of the war, there are not any at all now. In fact many campmen have to walk on foot twenty or thirty kilometres, whilst the police are without horses and are unable to chase criminals over the camps. Probably this is a very exaggerated statement, but no doubt there was a great waste of horses during the war. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—Argentine justice certainly has a tender feeling, not to say a sneaking kindness for criminals. The other day one of our old subscribers was standing on the Avenida de Mayo chatting with a friend, when a pickpocket twice jostled him in the comprehensive manner those gentry affect when they wish to locate a well filled pocket book. Our subscriber called the attention of his friend to the manoeuvres of the pickpocket, adding: "In a moment he will be back again to try to pick the pocket he has selected, and then I will let him have it." Sure enough the pickpocket returned as predicted, but just as he began operations our friend hit out and knocked in all his front teeth. The disciple of Cicero had the assurance to call a policeman, and all concerned were taken to the police station, where, although our friend explained what had happened and had a witness to prove it, he was fined \$30 for assault, although the thief was well known to the police. —Buenos Aires Standard.

—The Drysdale Ward at the British Hospital was inaugurated on last Sunday. It is really a very valuable addition to the hospital, equipped as it is with all modern surgical appliances. The new ward is called after the late John Drysdale. It will serve to commemorate, in connection with a meritorious institution, the name of one who reached as near to the ideal of a strong and lovable manhood as any one we have ever known. Under the straightforward matter-of-fact bearing of the late John Drysdale had a heart that was boundless in its charity and simple faith. He did the charity that was nearest without ever considering the color or creed of the man or woman in distress, and without ever harking twice at what he gave. It was largely owing to him that the British Hospital weathered its days of storm and difficulty, and it is only just and right that his honored name should be linked with the success which his unselfish and unostentatious goodness did so much to achieve. —Southern Cross, Nov. 19.

An enthusiast, said Josh Billings, is a man who believes just four times as much as he can prove, and can prove just four times as much as any one else can believe.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m., and 3.30 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Chocobambé and Lambary:

Central Railway (S. Paulo) express to Curitiba, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Luzia). For Central of that railway, intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. — the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.20 p. m. and 11.40 a. m. — the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Petropolis at 1 a. m., daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with the main line. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station at Central Railway at 7.30 a. m. and 1.15 p. m. and the Petropolis at 6.15 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train. Returning from Petropolis the "Barca" train leaves at 7.30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Trains leave the Petropolis at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Sundays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Anna de Viçosa. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.15 p. m. daily and at 8 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at Rio Comprido Velho (Laranjeiras) at 8 a. m. and 4.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 11.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 10.30 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.; descending, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30 and 6.30 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

N. B. — Travellers will oblige by notifying Elton at any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION — Petropolis: E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION. — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lathbury (opposite Cust in House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 46, Rua Theophilo Chami, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Lathbury (opposite Cust in House). W. J. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH. — Rua Esplanada da Velha. Morning service every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. after morning service at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. and on Sundays at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to season. Organist after morning service at 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. by arrangement.

IRVING CRAWFORD, M. A., Church Chaplain, 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Larga de S. Joao, No. 130. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays.

M. B. Biblic class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 7 a. m. on Sundays. Gospel preaching at 6.15 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do Canteiro. English service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays.

Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. English service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays. Portuguese service at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. on Sundays.

ALVAREZ DOS REIS, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church. — Rua de Santa Anna, 45.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BARRY, Pastor.

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W. B. BARRY, Pastor.

CHURCH. — Rua de Santa Anna, 45.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly renovated and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hydraulic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

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The most comfortable Hotel

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Hotel Rio de Janeiro

GEORGE'S

Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most

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1st floor

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

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On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, the city and mountains, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES.

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(Cathete)

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The hotel, which has been completely renovated, is situated

in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the closest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, the best hotel in the first hotel of the capital.

Proprietor also a sumptuous and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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It is reached every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forest and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen in discretion.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Fresh air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Formerly known as the Londres.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service

and cuisine. All drinks are guaranteed to be of the best quality. All kinds of English and American food and drinks, as also beer on draft; Cocktails a speciality.

TEKKER CO.

Proprietors.

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FORMERLY "BRAGAÇA,"

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CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment dispenses of a first class service, well

furnished rooms, and all possible accommodations. Good drinks and chops. Open until 1 a. m.

David Duran,

PROPRIETOR.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

58, RUA JOSE BONIFACIO, 58

(São Domingos)

Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good playground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. LOTT, B. A. Cambridge.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1874

CAPITAL . . . £ 2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson.

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

Mythologer van Dunck

Though he never got drunk
Slipped braced and water gaily;
And he quenched his thirst
With two quarts of the first
To a pint of the latter, daily.

Shogun O that a Dutchman's draught

might be

As deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee!

Water, well mingled with spirit good store.

No Hollander thinks of scolding;

But of water alone he drinks no more

Than a Rose supplies when a Dewdrop lies

On her breast, on a summer's morning.

Mythologer van Dunck would have been hard

pressed to find the pint of water requisite for

his gently stimulating mixture had he been

living in S. Paulo during the last few weeks.

We had just been put on an allowance such as

one reads of in harrowing tales of shipwreck

and starvation, and were beginning to think

of those beautiful lines in the Ratto:

"Gods' aid, alone,

Can save this crew of misery"

—the inhabitants of the Hygienopolis district,

when the aid in question arrived in the shape

of a thunderstorm, with its accompanying

"pancada de chuva."

Providence, we are told, always helps those

who help themselves, and there is no reason

to fear that the "Repartição do Serviço de

Aguas" is behind other government depart-

ments in this respect.

It is true that, in answer to complaints in

the newspapers, the authorities published a

letter, signed with health and brotherly love,

Firminho M. Pinto, giving an explanation of

the measures the "espolares publicos" had in

contemplation for our relief, together with the

telegrams they intended to send; and making

it appear that this time next year, or so, we

might reasonably expect a greatly increased

supply. Thus we shall be all right if we will

only have faith.

Lord Brougham, was once complaining of

the defective ventilation of the Houses of

Parliament. A minister rose to reply, saying

he wished to explain—

"Lord Brougham, I don't want explanation,

I want air."

It is how it is with us. We don't want

explanation; we want Water.

Apparently by way of adding insult to in-

jury, the *repartição*, in times of drought, ex-

hibits a sort of snaky playfulness, and "pulls

the legs of its *pegueiros* in a manner so per-

versely treacherous that no merely parliament-

ary language can do justice to its meanness.

After shutting off your water for a week or

two, it suddenly turns it on full bore; and

then, when you have washed your filth, and are

in a moderately contented frame of mind,

happened with a set of instruments resembling

house-breaking tools, appears at your

gate, "batendo palmas."

On being attended to he enquires in cheery,

breezy tones, and with a superior air of taking

a real interest in your welfare, whether you

are sufficiently supplied with water, or not.

What can you say but yes?

In view of such anxiety to please on the part

of the *repartição*, you are even surprised into

a vague feeling of remorse for the savage man-

ner in which you have been grumbling of

late, and probably infuse a certain apologetic

warmth and cordiality into your reply.

This is precisely what he is after.

He wishes to prove to you, out of your own

mouth, that you, who have, perhaps, been

organising "abixo assignallos," and writing

to the papers, and raging for water, as if it

were your habit ever to drink more of it, at a

time, than "a Rose supplies" under circum-

stances already alluded to, have really nothing

at all to complain of.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

**VEGETABLE, FLOWER,
Grass, and Clover Seeds.**

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 21

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IS THE BEST
TRY IT.
REGISTERED
TRADE MARK.
ASK FOR
TRISTLE
AND SEE THAT
YOU GET IT!

The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland
IN CASE
PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

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102, Rua do Riachuelo, 104.

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AND

LOGOS'S STOUT

Beer in barrels & bottled

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L. E. Chateau, Proprietors,
manufacturers of

MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,
Quinine Tonic,
Ginger Ale,
Lemonade,
Fruit Champagne.

Seltzer Water
Gas Waters,
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.
The quality of the water is guaranteed equal to those imported from Europe.
Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.
Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

PETROPOLIS.

Now open for the Season a comfortable home for good families and bachelors. Close to Station.
Address Pensão Honório
Petropolis.

GRANDE RESTAURANTE PETROPOLIS.

The best of its kind in Brazil.
First class service.

131, Rua do Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

CAMPOS & CO.

Proprietors.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:
Brook, William Keith—is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 14th.
Hawwood, Samuel—of Gifford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1898.
Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd.

NEW ZEALAND STORE.

COELHO & DIAS.

Provision Merchants, Shipping Grocers and general dealers.
A large assortment of Christmas goods received by last Royal Mail steamer.

37, Rua do Ouvidor, 37.

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AO MOINHO DE OURO.

Large Chocolate factory and Coffee mills.
The most important in Brazil.

RUN BY ELECTRICITY.

Its products compare favorably with imported, foreign chocolates, as proved by its extraordinarily large sales.
Depot in São Paulo:

ROCHA TAMEIRÃO & CO.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

To let at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, nice furnished rooms by a German family.
Information may be obtained at N. 34, Cosme Velho, armazem do Sr. Marques.

WILLIAM SMITH.

English boot and shoemaker, while thinking his numerous customers for their past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at

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RHODES'S HOUSE

Ladeira de Santa Theresa No. 27

Nearest cool place to city, 20 minutes from General Post Office. Close to electric line. Good bath. Large garden. Terms moderate.

SEA SICKNESS

26 cases were treated on board a "Ondina" by Dr. Eriani Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Muniz says that during voyages on men of war 1 have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leves against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N. B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the system and convalescence after long and tedious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25,000 per box, 125,000 for 6 and 500,000 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DE S. PEDRO N. 72

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 30th, 1897.

NOTICE.

We have to advise the public that Mr. J. D. Needham has not been in our employment since the 15th inst., and that he is not authorized to receive payments on our account, or for that of the Typographia Aldina. Notice to this effect was published in the "Jornal do Commercio" of the 26th inst., since when no payments made to him will be recognized. Those who have paid accounts to the said Needham since the 15th inst., will confer a favor by reporting the same of this office.

THE issue of a new internal six per cent loan of sixty thousand contos at so favorable a price as 95, and to secure for it the guarantee of a group of native and foreign banks, is a matter on which the present government deserves congratulation. It is a much better negotiation than many thought possible at this time. At the same time the government has arranged a provisional loan, or advance, in London, of two millions sterling, which will apparently meet all demands for some time to come. These two loans will increase the interest-bearing debt of the country by about 130,000 contos, currency, but as they were unavoidable the present administration is to be complimented on the terms secured. The immediate needs of the treasury being satisfied, we hope to see the government taking vigorous measures to avoid a recurrence to the same means of relief a year hence. There must be retrenchment in expenditure, and it should not be delayed another day. There is a limit to incessant borrowing, and Brazil is near enough that limit to make it advisable to consider the situation. This last loan shows that the public still has confidence in the strength and good intentions of the President, but that confidence will very soon disappear unless something is done to reduce expenditures.

THE new prefect of this city is a man of considerable official experience, a lawyer of ability and a man of good character and conservative temperament. We may hope, therefore, that our municipal government will now enter upon a new phase, shorn of the partisanship and jobbery which characterized the last administration. It must be admitted that we have been most abominably governed for a long time, and there is nothing to show for it but increased expenditures and an enormously increased army of municipal officials and employés. The streets are still dirty and unsightly and all the public services are indifferently administered. So far as we can see, there is not a single municipal department which will bear investigation. In view of this, the task of the new prefect will not be easy or pleasant. To infuse order into this chaos, and to cut down the expenditures which have been created

by parasitic officials and mercenary contractors, will be no easy task. We may be permitted to hope, however, that the new prefect will make this his first object, with the sole purpose of reducing taxation. It is admitted that the city needs better administration and many public improvements, but these will all come in good time. The first object is to remove all obstacles, and the worst of these is the horde of partizan officials who hold their places, not for the good of the city, but for their personal advantage.

In all probability many lessons will be drawn from the recent attempt upon the President's life, but, in our opinion, the clearest and most important one of them all is this—the folly and danger of permitting military garrisons to take part in political movements. It has been effectively argued that to deprive the soldier of this privilege is to deprive him of his dearest political rights. This of course is pure nonsense, but it appeals to the mob and flatters the soldier, and the politician has not been slow to make use of it. Thus far, its results have been most disastrous. Military officers have observed no small share of political offices and honors, battalions have been used to depose state executives and to protect usurpers, the sympathy of the army has been used to influence legislation and intimidate the government, and now we have the common soldier used by conspirators for the criminal purpose of assassination. Fearing that the monarchists might seek to seduce the army and navy from its allegiance to the republic, a stringent law was passed against those who should attempt to suborn them. The one danger anticipated was from the monarchists, and in guarding against this all other avenues to the barracks were left open. The result is that the worst and most dangerous agitators of the country have had free access to the barracks of the rank and file as well as to the quarters of the commissioned officers, and so well have they employed the opportunity that some of the battalions of the permanent garrison of this city and one or two of the state capitals are celebrated for their extreme jacobinism. On more than one occasion we have seen officers making political speeches in harsh denunciation of the President, and on the 5th inst., when the attack was made on the President, we also find that a considerable group of common soldiers, within the walls of the arsenal of war, did not hesitate to meet the President with mutinous cries. This being the natural result of permitting political demagogues to corrupt the soldiers, the application of the lesson ought not to be in doubt. The most significant feature in the great crime of the 5th, however, was the fact that the assassin openly avowed himself a jacobin and an ardent admirer of one of the most unscrupulous leaders of that group. And when the crime was about to be consummated, that same plotter went to one of the barracks of this capital to seek protection! In view of all this, the government can not safely hesitate any longer. It must either keep politics out of the army, or else resign itself to the military pronunciamento as an element in Brazilian politics. Better would it be to send every battalion away from the city and transform its police force into a purely civilian organization. We have no need of the garrison quartered upon us, nor of the arbitrary interference of army officers in civil affairs. The people will of course make mistakes, and there will be tumults, but in no case will they be so pernicious and dangerous as military interference and domination.

In copying a comment of ours in regard to the opposition candidates for the next presidential election, in which we spoke of Fernando Lobo as "one of the most subservient members of Floriano Peixoto's cabinet," the *South American Journal* (of London) says:

Our contemporary at Rio de Janeiro has no particular reason, perhaps, to venerate the memory of Floriano Peixoto, but, for ourselves, we hold to the opinion that, in forming

a just judgment of his dictatorship, the supreme difficulties which he had to contend with ought not to be ignored.

The implication is, apparently, that our judgment is not just and that we ignore the "supreme difficulties" with which the dictator had to contend. Can the *Journal* give us a single fact to support so absurd an assumption? That we have no reason to venerate the memory of Floriano Peixoto is true. We happened to be living under his arbitrary rule, we saw the baneful influence which that authority exerted over the country, we were libelled and threatened by his followers, this paper was arbitrarily suspended for an indefinite period by an order from his chief of police, and we were obliged to leave the country to escape imprisonment. That is the purely personal side of the question. In addition to this, there is the public side, and on this we may perhaps be able to form quite as just a judgment as a London journalist three thousand miles distant. We have no wish to be unjust; on the contrary, we wish to be fair and truthful. We know what difficulties Floriano Peixoto had to meet, but as they were of his own creation, they can not be used to justify his dictatorial rule. A mere comparison between his followers and the men who opposed him, is an unanswerable argument against him. And the record which his followers have made since his successor assumed the presidency, their systematic opposition to the moderate and conciliatory measures of the President, their intrigues to defeat his policy, their disorderly manifestations, and, finally, their attempt upon his life, is more than sufficient to confirm what our London contemporary is pleased to consider as a prejudice on our part. In common with the great majority of foreign residents in Brazil, we have no wish whatever to meddle in political controversies, but as a journalist we are free to observe what is going on and to express an opinion about it. Our interests are all on the side of good government, of the enactment of good laws, of the impartial administration of justice, of the maintenance of order, of the development of industry and commerce, and of the promotion of the well-being of the people. It would be madness for us either to promote or favor disorder, and our sympathies must therefore go with those who can best contribute to good order and the progress of the country. And in making our choice, or in discussing the situation, our residence in the country itself ought to enable us to give a just opinion and one more nearly correct than it is possible to give in London. At any rate, it is something for the *South American Journal* to admit that Peixoto's government was a dictatorship, and we may perhaps nourish a hope that a modified appreciation of that incubus on Brazil will some day be emitted from its columns.

THE SITUATION.

The budget voted by congress for the war department makes appropriations to the amount of 46,329,295\$99. This is 6,044,820\$300 less than the sum for which the government had asked; but it is to be feared that the apparent reduction is not real, since, as the budget committee of the senate points out, the appropriations are not in harmony with the army bill which had already been voted by congress and signed by President Prudente de Moraes. The budget reached the senate after congress had been sitting for six months, that is for two months over the period fixed by the constitution, and the committee urged the senate to vote it without attempting to correct its defects. This recommendation, says the committee, it was led to make by the desire of preserving the republic from a new evil, greater, perchance, than all the misfortunes that have already overwhelmed it—that of being obliged to pass, in the coming year, through the intense crisis that even now assails it, without legal resources at the government's disposal for providing for its vital necessities.

Dr. Honorio Ribeiro, vice-president of the Associação Commercial of this city, in a letter to the *Noticia*, published in Wednesday's issue of that journal, says that the condition of the agricultural interests is at present more critical than it has been at any other period.

From time to time we have given our readers the views of prominent public men on the

situation of the country and we are at last in a position to publish those of Senator Quintino Bocayva, who is, as is well known, certainly not less than any one, responsible for this situation.

In a speech which he made in the senate last Tuesday he alluded to the difficulties with which the government has to struggle in its efforts to sustain national credit and acknowledged that the sources of production are insufficient and that productive forces are in a state of stagnation. The horizon of our penury, he asserted, grows narrower and narrower. The atmosphere is everywhere oppressive and people appear absorbed, to an extent that almost amounts to desperation, in the solution of the problem of providing for a livelihood. Confidence and cheerfulness have disappeared and among all classes of men the prevailing feeling seems to be that of anxiety for the future of their country and their families. It is with care worn faces that they salute each other when they meet, overburdened with troubles, in a society in which none are content, neither those who govern or those who are governed. All seem seeking to defend themselves from open or secret enemies by whom they consider themselves threatened. Oh, gentlemen, a society which offers this spectacle of personal insecurity and constant anxiety is a society that is threatened with the most serious dangers!

The São Paulo *Diário Popular* of the 25th inst. discusses the "threatening crisis" editorially, says that "life is becoming insupportable" and that "this abnormal situation tends to become worse," and advises the political organizations of the state to take the matter into consideration to the end of promoting the production of articles of prime necessity in order to avoid the burdensome charges of exchange.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Thomaz Delfino censured the arrest of Senator João Cordeiro and said that as long as the danger of being at any moment arrested hangs over members of congress, free discussion is impossible.

Nov. 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Quintino Bocayva made a speech to which we refer more fully elsewhere. The senate voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the war department. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Coelho Lisboa censured the declaration of martial law and criticised the police for its failure to prevent the murder of the minister of war. The budget of the navy department was voted in 3rd discussion.

Nov. 24.—*Senate*.—The senate rejected a motion offered by Senator Antonio Azevedo to ask for information in regard to the arrest of Senator João Cordeiro. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Among the amendments voted to the budget of the department of justice and interior was that for striking out the appropriation for the pay of 28 police delegates and 134 inspectors. On motion of Deputy Amplifilopio there was appointed a committee of five to report on the system adopted in the Argentine republic to prevent violent fluctuations in exchange.

Nov. 25.—*Senate*.—The senate voted a resolution for extending to Dec. 10 the present session of congress. Some of the opposition senators spoke in favor of extending the session to the 20th. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber of deputies by a vote of 91 to 33 passed the bill ratifying the treaty with France on the Guiana boundary question. Deputy Erico Coelho protested against the decision of the chair who stated that, in conformity with recent alterations in the rules, the bill was subject to only one discussion.

Nov. 27.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Sacerdote, supported by Deputies Coelho Lisboa and Martins Junior, appealed to the majority to permit the congressional session to be prolonged to the 20th prox, so that the budgets and other important matters pending in congress may be properly discussed and the government may have an opportunity of accounting to congress for the action which it has taken under martial law. He offered an amendment to that effect which was rejected by a vote of 31 to 31, five government deputies voting with the minority. The resolution for prolonging the session to the 10th prox. was adopted. In the discussion of the budget of the department of justice and interior at the night sitting Deputy Belisario offered an amendment authorizing the government to guarantee a municipal loan of £ 60,000 in conformity with the municipal government for the period of one year the sum of 3,000,000\$.

COFFEE NOTES

The agricultural club at Mar de Hespanha estimates the production of coffee for next year at one-third of an average crop. The estimate we presume, refers only to the vicinity of Mar de Hespanha.

The board of managers of the New York Coffee Exchange has refused to reduce the number of "chops," or grades, in a delivery of 250 bags from 25 to 15, as requested by several receivers lately.

The coffee roasters war is going on merrily in the United States, and so we presume is the Arbuckle sugar refinery. The Sugar Trust has evidently found an antagonistic class of giving as well as receiving hard blows.

—We are inclined to think that the coffee producers are "overdoing" the matter in reducing the next crop to "one quarter," "one third," "one half," etc. If drought has really injured the next crop, say so and leave exaggeration alone. The habit of underestimating the crop has completely discredited such reports.

—The São Paulo papers are now publishing extracts from letters from various parts of the state in regard to the next coffee crop. The general testimony is to the effect that the crop will be much smaller than anticipated because of the drought. A Belém do Descalvado planter says the blossoms have been greatly prejudiced by drought and the crop will be insignificant, while a Beryty planter says the cold winds have been the cause of the injury.

—Letters received from the western districts of the state of Minas Geraes say that many planters in those districts are abandoning coffee culture. In some instances, it is asserted, the coffee fields have been converted into pasture. It is estimated that the coffee gathered next year in those districts will not exceed one-fourth of the average crop. As coffee has never been the principal crop of those planters, it is natural that low prices should cause them to neglect its culture.

—"Enormous" is the word that fitly describes the deliveries of coffee in the United States and Europe during the present crop year. In September alone the total deliveries were 1,248,459 bags, while for the three months ended September 30 they amounted to 3,210,837 bags as compared with 2,759,173 bags in corresponding period of last year. But the incoming stream is even more copious than the outgoing flood, hence we find the "visible" constantly increasing. The American visible supply is now 1,133,889 bags, a gain of 30,000 bags for the week. *Merchants' Review*, New York, Oct. 15.

COST OF CARRYING COFFEE IN COLOMBIA.

Let us say the *Engineering Magazine*, trace the cost of carrying a sack of coffee, which weighs about one sixteenth of a ton, from the plantation on which it is grown to the seaboard. As the best coffee grows at not less than 3,000 feet above sea level, it must go an average of about 80 miles on muleback before reaching the river; this means \$5.50 per paper for the mule. Supposing it to travel 500 miles on the river, that freight will be \$1.92 to Barranquilla; then in miles of railway travel cost 35 cents; total, \$10.75 in Colombian paper or at the usual exchange of 150 per cent. premium, the total cost of 598 miles' travel of a sack of coffee is \$4.30 in gold, making an average freight per ton-mile of \$0.146 gold. From the coast to New York the freight is \$0.40 for the sack, or \$0.0032 per ton-mile. We have here the startling fact that to carry a sack of coffee 2,518 miles by river, railroad, and ocean steamer cost but 38 per cent. of what it does to carry the same sack 80 miles on a mule. Yet in this we see another instance of the proneness of human nature to strain at a gnat, while the camel goes down as a matter of course. The river steamer, the little railway, and the ocean freight are looked upon by the average Colombian as extortioners, which, by their high rates, are robbing him of his hard-earned profit; but the sturdy little mule is his tried and true friend, and he is begrudged nothing.

COFFEE AND COCOA IN VENEZUELA.

In a publication on the coffee and cocoa industries of Venezuela, issued by the government of that country, it is stated that about 165,508 hectares are now under coffee cultivation in Venezuela, from which area are produced annually 1,200,000 quintals of coffee. About 900,000 quintals of coffee are retained for home consumption. The cultivation of coffee is extending, it appears, and the average age of the plantations is given as 30 years and the average yield per tree as half a pound.

From the remarks concerning the cacao or cocoa plant we gather that the area under cultivation is 350 square leagues, and that it can be extended almost indefinitely, but that in fact the area covered by the plant and the production of cocoa are extending very slowly. The average production of cocoa is 200,000 fanegas of 110 Spanish pounds each. The average duration of each tree is said to be 40 years and the average yield to fanegas per 1,000 trees.

The gathering of the cacao is generally done by women, who are provided with wooden rods and with a pointed knife, in order to cut off the pods, which are then taken in baskets to the central establishment.

The pods are then opened, the beans are piled on a canvas twenty-four hours, until the skin is loose; afterwards they are spread three or four days in the sun, or they are passed through drying machines; in some localities they are rubbed with red earth or red ochre.

Speaking of the future of the cultivation of cacao this authority says: "Although the stocks in Europe have lately increased, principally of the ordinary classes, it is not thought that there will be any important reductions in the price, because it is already very low, and also because this is an article which is produced in very few localities, and the plantations require from eight to ten years to mature and yield." *Merchants' Review*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—During the calendar year 1896 there were 74,918 immigrant arrivals in the state of São Paulo, of which 58,668 landed at Santos.

—At the gubernatorial election held in Rio Grande do Sul, on the 25th inst., Dr. Borges de Medeiros, castilista, was the only candidate.

—A telegram of the 25th inst. says that in Ouro Preto quite a sensation has been caused by the discovery of a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz near that city.

—Julio de Castilhos is said to be concentrating his troops at Porto Alegre. It is stated the minister of marine has given instructions for stationing the cruiser *Tiradentes* at that port.

—A soldier killed two children in Fortaleza, Ceará, on the 24th, one aged three years and the other six months. The savage amused himself by throwing them into the air and catching them on the point of his knife.

—A contributor to the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, claims a population of 220,000 for that city. According to a census then taken, the population in 1893 was 130,775. The writer claims an annual increase of 12 per cent.

—The analytical laboratory of the custom-house has condemned a consignment of Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, called "Dawson's Extra Special Old Scotch." Will someone try the laboratory with a little Fritz-Mack wine, or something specially prepared in the country?

—The customs analytical laboratory has condemned two consignments of American butter for having boric acid in them. One was from Bartram Frères, of Belgium, and was entitled "Crème des prairies," and the other was from Kraman Brothers, of New York, and was called "Pure Yellow Goshen Butter."

—There appears to be some confusion in our use of the name of a brand of Scotch whiskey recently condemned at the custom-house analytical laboratory, which was mentioned in our last issue. It was the Mackie brand which had been condemned, while that of A. & B. Mackay has thus far passed without question.

—It must be confessed that there is something suspicious about that conflict in Espírito Santo. When the news first came it was stated that the town of Petropolis had been attacked by gypsies. Now it is admitted that the assailants were Minas Geraes (muleteers). It would be interesting to know how the first story originated.

—The *Federação*, of Porto Alegre, organ of Julio de Castilhos, in its issue of the 24th inst., says that the country is now governed by those who took part in the revolutionary movement of September 6, 1893. While exaggerating, the *Federação*, thus implicitly confesses, that that movement, although materially unsuccessful, was morally triumphant.

—General Glycerio has been located at Campo Alegre, São Paulo, and correspondent of the *Comunidade de São Paulo* says he is much grieved over the denunciations against him in the Rio press, particularly in the *Cidade do Rio*. "I am not running away nor have I run away," says the general. He says he is simply arranging matters for the elections of December 1st.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Union Pacific railway was sold November 1st under a foreclosure by the United States government for \$58,065,718.40. The government lien was a second mortgage. At the same time the buyers, known as the "reorganization committee," bought up the first mortgage bonds for \$50,637,475, the minimum price on which they were to be sold.

—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the tramway company in São Paulo, the directors were authorized to liquidate the company in case the municipal authorities insisted upon some of the onerous requirements which it is trying to enforce. This sounds like business—and we like it. If business men and companies were to meet all onerous official exactions in this spirit, their paths would be much smoother.

—One of the first acts of the new prefect was to veto the recent resolution of the municipal council authorizing a new contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company. Some of the features of the proposed contract are clearly absurd, such as requiring the excess in receipts to the public on presentation of coupons, but in the main it was just and necessary. The company is entitled to an increase in fares, and until it gets this the public will have to wait for some very urgent improvements. At present not less than 25 per cent of the morning and evening passengers are unable to do so.

—We hear from Rio de Janeiro that an amalgamation of the metropolitan street tramways of that city has been arranged, and that continental syndicates are making preparations to take over the united companies. Should this be accomplished, the whole of the lines, representing a network of 100 road miles, will be operated, in lieu of animal traction, by means of electricity, which experience has shown to be not only more economical, but also more facile and convenient. These tramways have cost several millions sterling, to the existing companies, but it may be presumed

they will have to content themselves with a relatively small sum, if, under present circumstances, they meditate a sale of their properties to either the Continent or London. They carry over 80,000 passengers per annum, but the actual net gains average per annum, say, 40 or 50 years, they will become exceedingly valuable, but, as we have already observed, we do not believe any sale can be made, either here or elsewhere, based on future prospects. The Brazilians must be satisfied to receive an amount warranted by the net earnings now being realised.—*South American Journal*.

SHIPPING NOTES

—It is expected that the *Riachuelo* will be aloft again to-day. It is time, surely!

—It would appear that the Italian cruiser *Umbria* did not sail for Espírito Santo after all.

—American geography is evidently not one of the strong points of the *London Transport*. In noting the proposed ship canal across the Florida peninsula (Nov. 31st) the editor of that usually well written journal observes: "Upon its completion the commerce between Europe and the western coast of North America, and the western coast of South America, and China and Japan, would pass through it. We should like to know how?"

LOCAL NOTES

—The sessions of Congress have been again prorogued—this time to December 10th.

—The silence of the local press in regard to the conspiracy against the President's life, is significant.

—We are now getting some genuine summer weather—hot, heavy, steamy days, when the perspiration starts at even the thought of exertion.

—The *Pritz*, in its issue of Friday, attacks the *New York Herald* for publishing a telegram stating that in Espírito Santo eight Italians had been murdered by 40 Jacobins.

—Some of the deputies are very anxious to have the congressional sessions prolonged to December 20th. Would they consent to the elimination of their stipends for those extra ten days?

—On Thursday morning Baaker Mayrink, while riding on Rua de Mattoso, was thrown from his horse. His left shoulder and one of the fingers of his right hand were dislocated.

—The fourth Brazilian medical congress will be held next June. Various questions relating to the diseases peculiar to Brazil, to sanitation, public relief, climate, epidemics, etc., will be discussed.

—The quarterly demographic report for the three months July–September gives the following totals:—births 3,491, deaths 3,378, marriages 1,148; port arrivals 78,447, port departures 72,393.

—President Prudente de Moraes signed on Thursday the bill for reorganizing military instruction. This bill reduces the number of military schools, some of which will be abolished and others consolidated.

—By an *aviso* of yesterday's date the minister of war cancels the authorization conceded in 1891 for the military organization of the Batalhão Tiradentes. The officers and privates of the said battalion are henceforth prohibited from using anything to distinguish them as members of it.

—The demographic returns for the second half of October report 542 births, 563 deaths, 108 marriages, 14,141 port arrivals and 12,762 port departures. There were the following infectious cases resulting fatally: 1 smallpox, 4 diphtheria, 4 beri-beri, 1 typhoid fever, pulmonary consumption 126.

—On Tuesday last Dr. Ubaldo do Amaral, ex-senator and ex-judge of the supreme court, was appointed president of the Federal District. The appointment appears to give general satisfaction. On the following day the senate ratified the President's choice.

—According to the report of the inspector-general of the sanitary service of the army, 4,193 persons connected with the Caudos expedition were treated in the several hospitals of the said service between July 1st and October 24th. Of this total 2,650 were wounded men.

—The lottery-ticket sellers not being a sufficiently aggravating nuisance, are permitted to enjoy an increase in the number of beggars. Some of these are peculiarly annoying, for they stop in the most frequented thoroughfares and exhibit repulsive sores and disfigurements. Can not the new prefect order the suppression of this abuse?

—It might be well for Senator Thomaz Delgado to remember that Senator João Cordeiro, Deputy Alcindo Guanabara and others are not under arrest for their opinions, or for anything they may have said in debate; they are held for complicity in an assassination. Congressional immunities should never be stretched to cover such a crime.

—It is announced that a good cricket ground has at last been secured. It is located in Niehoroy, not far from the ferry stations, and will be put in order for the next season. All things considered, the location is probably as convenient as any. Laranjeiras is no more central than Niehoroy, though it is more convenient for residents of Botafogo, Copacabana and that suburb.

—There was the customary outbreak of *beriberi* on board the naval vessels stationed at Bahia. On the return of these vessels to this port a large number of men were sent ashore to the hospital. The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that eight were sent ashore on the 24th and 29 on the 25th, and there were still about 40 patients remaining on board. The Ilha das Colinas and Copacabana hospitals are full of patients. One would think that some provision would be made to prevent these outbreaks.

—The President signed a decree on the 27th revoking the decree of 17th April, 1891, which deprived Lieut. Anibal Eloy Cardoso of his professorship in the Rio Grande military school on account of his connection with the revolt. At the same time were revoked various other decrees similarly affecting Maj. Francisco Emilio Ju-licu, Capt. Saturnino Nicolau Cardoso, and Capt. Hyppolite das Chagas Pereira, the first two professors in the Rio military school, and the third a professor in the Rio Grande military school.

—It would appear that there are not quite enough official positions to meet the requirements, so Deputy Julio Santos has presented a bill providing for a council of the states in this capital, which will comprise 21 councillors, or a delegate from each state, whose occupation will be to promote good relations between the states and with the national government. Of course there will be secretaries and other employees, and the delegates will not be permitted to draw more pay than what is paid to congressmen.

—The government has revoked the military honours conceded to Manuel F. Moreira, Gustavo N. Pereira de Campos, Rubens Marques da Rocha and Antonio Thomé Rodrigues. Why not make a sweeping abrogation of the whole business? A civilian has no legitimate use for military honours. They serve no good purpose, and at times a decidedly mischievous object. And they tend to cheapen all that is best in the military profession. And, more than that, the custom serves to exalt the military profession at the expense of the civilian.

—The bill reforming the military schools of the country unites the preparatory school of this city with the Realengo practice school and the preparatory of Porto Alegre with the Rio Pardo school. The following are suppressed: Superior da Guerra, of Rio, preparatory of Central school of sergeants of Rio, and the general course of the military school at Porto Alegre. With these changes, which might well have included every description of school but one, the number of students in these schools, and the cost of maintaining them, ought to be greatly reduced.

—On Saturday the new prefect made a little speech to some municipal employees who called at his office to do him honor. He informed them that the public, which is not composed entirely of the blind and deaf, has acquired a conviction that the prevailing opinion among office-holders is that offices are created for their benefit and not for that of the country. Unfortunately, he added, the republic, which overthrew one dynasty, has established in its place many others. He endeavored to duly impress them with a proper sense of the enormity and harmfulness of this evil, but we are not informed, we regret to say, that any of them have resigned their offices.

—In one of his interesting letters to the São Paulo *Diário Popular* Urbano Duarte says:—"I was some days ago, for the first time, in the Catete palace. The impression which it gave me was of sumptuousness and wealth. Nothing more. The edifice, either outside or inside, is of mastodon heaviness, very badly sub-divided, full of cells, without one grand *salon* where a ball could be given. The reception room (*salão de honra*) but slightly exceeds the dimensions of a drawing room of any large residence. As to the internal decorations and furniture, they are rich, without a doubt; but it is clearly apparent that here too a profuse hand has been at work. An artist would certainly have arranged something simpler and more impressive. Such is the multiplicity of decorations and ornaments, principally in the vestibule (which appears to be made with watch boxes) that the eyes can not dwell upon any point and the mind becomes fatigued."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are indebted to the publishers of *The Graphic* and *Golden Penny* for copies of the Christmas numbers of those periodicals for the current year, together with three finely colored prints, entitled "The Shepherdess," "A Question of Colour," and "Bringing Home the Christmas Firewood." The artistic work in these numbers is excellent and will afford gratification to a multitude of admirers in every part of the world.

Unidade Nacional e Federação. Under this title Dr. Amphilophio B. Preire de Carvalho has published in pamphlet form the speech which he made on the 8th ult. in the chamber of deputies. The limited space at our disposal does not permit us to give even an outline of this important speech, which we recommend to our readers, not because we adopt all of Dr. Amphilophio's views, but because we are sure that the attractive manner in which they are set forth will give pleasure to all who read this interesting pamphlet.

A Estrada de Ferro Brazil-Pacífico—or the South-American Transcontinental line; by Gustavo Estienne. Advocates the construction of a railway line from Rio de Janeiro through to some point on the Pacific coast between Iquique and Pisagua. He estimates the total extension at 3,500 kilometres and the aggregate cost at 350,000,000 gold. By a judicious use of figures the author calculates the receipts at \$5,431,800,000 per annum, and the working expenses at 60,771,300,000. He then places 21,000,000 to account of charges on capital, and still has a large credit balance.

BUSINESS NOTES

—We are advised by the representative here of Messrs. Robertson, Sanderson & Co. Ltd., of Leith, that their celebrated "Mountain Dew" brand of Scotch whiskey has been fully approved of the customs laboratory of this port, where it was characterized as *optima*. This will be good news, both to the producers and to their many customers here in Brazil.

—We are again approaching the holidays when most people like to surprise their friends with some little present—just in the way of good will, you know. And it occurs to us that no better way to do this can be recommended than to send a case of wine from Crashey's. Christmas and New Year's always go off better with a glass of wine, to pledge your health, and it is well to know, therefore, where you can get a good article.

—Last week in noting the fire at No. 113, Rua da Quitanda, we spoke of the buildings Nos. 111 and 115 as "slightly damaged." We were simply alluding to damage by fire. The latter building (No. 115) occupied by Messrs. Walter Block & Co. was badly damaged by water and the destruction of the adjoining buildings. The walls and roof have fallen in, and the loss has been quite as serious as though the fire itself had been at work.

—The prefect of the Federal District has vetoed the resolution voted by the municipal council for altering the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company. The alterations authorized, says the prefect, in stating his reasons for vetoing the resolution, virtually constitute a new contract, which, as the sum involved therein exceeds 1,000,000, can in conformity with the municipal charter, be made only after a call for tenders.

—L. D. Thoman, secretary of the North and South America Transportation Co., of Chicago, is said to have made a few remarks at the Providence Board of Trade last week in regard to an increase of business which his company anticipates throughout Central and South America. The company, Mr. Thoman said, will establish agencies in Central and South America for the purpose of selling manufactured goods. The orders are to be filled through G. W. Sheldon & Co., of Chicago. The president of the company, J. H. Pennington, will shortly start with permanent exhibits of manufactured goods for the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, leaving in each city a representative, who will personally solicit orders from samples.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, October 26.

—Recent advices from Brazil to merchants in this city say that in the Amazon district, principally Para, business is improving, owing to the heavy demand for rubber and the satisfactory prices they are obtaining. The extended credit which the German merchants are giving has been the means of their being able to secure a considerable amount of business in the manufactured lines, which, according to the writer, could just as well have been sent to the United States, where prices were equally as low, and in a number of instances the American goods were lower, but on account of their having to pay for them at a much earlier date,

they were given the preference. The same conditions prevail, it is said, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, which is controlled by the Germans.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In a communication which it addressed to congress on last Wednesday the Associação Commercial of this city protests against the idea of collecting duties in gold.

—No matter how difficult the government finds it to obtain money for itself, there are always persons who think that its credit should be used in obtaining money for others.

—The product of the intended 6 per cent internal loan will, it is stated, be applied to the payment of the government's floating debt. The interest on this loan will be computed from the 1st of January.

—A correspondent writes:—"The report was current on Sunday that an Anglo-German syndicate had offered the Brazilian government a loan of £1,000,000, to be at once launched upon the London market."

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 24th says:—"Within a few days the government will be able to dispose of the sum of £2,000,000 in London, which will be loaned to it by Messrs. Rothschild." It would be interesting to have the particulars of this loan.

—Correcting a statement published in its issue of Saturday, the *Jornal do Commercio*, in that of Sunday, says that the government does not contemplate offering 6 per cent currency bonds in exchange for 4 per cent gold bonds. What it will probably offer, says the *Jornal*, is 5 per cent bonds with a premium or bonus.

—Dr. Coelho Rodrigues thinks that the courts of justice, unless subjected to undue pressure, will prevent the enforcement of any law for the forcible conversion of the 4 per cent gold bonds and that, whatever may be the attitude of the courts, foreign government's will protect by diplomatic action the rights of foreign bondholders.

—On Sunday the *Jornal do Commercio* published a telegram from London saying that the £2,000,000 loan, otherwise described as an advance made to the government by Messrs. Rothschild, is similar to that contracted in 1895 by Minister Rodrigues Alves. The latter, adds the telegram, will be readily placed in view of the solid security offered by the government.

—Paternalism is, of course, an excellent thing, but we regret to see that there are some paternalists who are extremists. They expect the government to furnish them means to enable them to meet all their obligations and lay by something for a rainy day, while we, more moderate in our demands, would try to be satisfied if we could be sure of obtaining from the government the assistance that we require in order to be able to pay taxes.

—In the *South American Journal* of October 30 we had a very pertinent letter from "A Friend of Brazil" on the subject of "Will Brazil default?" While admitting the contention that Brazil has always complied with her engagements so far as loans are concerned, he holds that this has not been done in other engagements. As an example he cites the case of investors in certain guaranteed railways, where they are receiving two instead of seven per cent because of the depreciation in the currency. Instead of correcting this depreciation, congress fritters away its time and lets the investors suffer. The writer thinks this a clear case of an unfulfilled engagement.

—With the public apparently awake at last to the state of Brazilian finances, and especially after the slump in the bonds during the last few days, the circulation of a new loan story need excite no surprise. Possibly this latest report is a mere offshoot of the Central railway negotiations; at any rate, it cannot be taken seriously. If an Anglo-German or any other syndicate is prepared to back its faith in the Brazilian government to the tune of at least £5,000,000, the immediate danger of the situation may be staved off for a time. But £1,000,000 would have much the same effect on Brazilian finances as Mrs. Harrington's historic mop on the Atlantic waves. The idea, too, that a Brazilian loan could be launched at the present time in London is enough to mark the whole story as improbable in the extreme.—*Financial News*, November 1.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* of Saturday the government has contracted with six Brazilian and four foreign banks of this city for floating a loan of 60,000,000\$. The price of issue is 95 and the rate of interest 6 per cent. The payment of 20 per cent will be required in the act of subscription and that of the greater part of the rest of the loan in January. Payments may be made in exchequer bills with a discount of 6 per cent. The loan will be redeemed at par in ten years. The *Jornal* moreover claims to be informed that a larger loan will be contracted for redeeming the 4 per cent gold bonds, whose holders will be permitted to exchange them for 6 per cent currency bonds. The decree in regard to this loan was signed yesterday and is published this morning. Subscriptions will be opened at the Banco da Republica to-morrow, and will close on the 31st prox. The redemption will be at the rate of 6,000,000\$ a year, beginning in January 1899. The government undertakes not to issue any other similar loan within the period of one year.

Obergo.	Quebec	11 Oct
Prince Regent.	Newport	16 Sept
Purifera.	Pennacola	22 Sept
Prince Amador.	Cardiff	1 Oct
Prince Louis.	Leith	14 Oct
Prince Victor.	Marseilles	3 Oct
Pharo.	Portland	—
Pharos.	Pennacola	—
Robert S. Remond.	Portland	—
R. P. Pelagier.	Pennacola	—
Robinson.	Pennacola	—
Rothlin.	Newport	8 Oct
Sava.	Savannah	26 31 pl.
Thomas Perry.	at Vigo	—
Vasco da Gama.	Hamburg	14 Aug.
Victoria.	Stockholm	21 Aug.
Victoria.	Newport	22 Oct.
Victoria.	Liverpool	—
Vindu.	Newport	—
Vega.	Pennacola	26 Aug.
Wild Home.	Pennacola	22 Oct.
White Wings.	Baltimore	13 Oct.
White Wings.	Baltimore	13 Oct.
Zarid.	Widby	12 Oct.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Nov. 22	Colombo Ital.	Genoa* 23 ds	C. Cresta & Co.
23	Lenny Br.	Cardiff* 23 ds	Lage Imadas.
23	Hawthorn	Newport* 26 ds	do
23	Berlin Br.	Valparaiso* 13 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
23	Aquitaine Fr.	River Plate* 6 ds	Karl Valais & Co.
23	Cropesa Br.	Bordeaux* 19 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
23	Bresh Fr.	Bordeaux* 19 ds	Messageries Maritimes.
23	Chili Fr.	River Plate* 3 ds	do
23	Medoc Fr.	Bordeaux* 20 ds	do
23	Dextero Ger.	Hamburg* 26 ds	Ed. Johnston & Co.
23	Helsioe Br.	Cardiff* 23 ds	To order.
23	Bellona Br.	Glusgow* 29 ds	Norton, Megaw & Co.
23	V. de S. Nicolas Fr.	Havre* 2 ds	Chargers Réunis.
23	Tucuman Gr.	Vigo* 17 ds	Ed. Johnston & Co.
23	Revelis Big.	New York* 20 ds	Norton, Megaw & Co.
23	Savalia H.	River Plate* 19 ds	La Veloe.
23	Pernambuco Gr.	Santos 20 ds	Ed. Johnston & Co.
23	Salerno Gr.	Hamburg* 23 ds	do
23	Montevideo Gr.	Bremen* 23 ds	Hermann Stoltz & Co.
23	Heinburg Gr.	Cardiff* 23 ds	Lage Imadas.
23	Jordan Br.	do* 23 ds	Brazilian Coal Co.
23	South Grenia Br.	do* 23 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
23	Eze Br.	Wellington 23 ds	do
23	Ionic Br.	Santos 15 ds	do
23	Malange Port.	do	do

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Nov. 22	Matapan Fr.	Bordeaux*	Sundries.
22	Malange Port.	Liverpool*	do
23	Berlin Br.	Genoa*	do
23	Activita Ital.	Santa Lucia	do
23	Salerno Br.	Bordeaux*	Sundries.
23	Chili Fr.	Marseilles*	do
23	Aquitaine Fr.	New York*	do
23	Georgian Prince Br.	Valparaiso*	Sundries.
23	Cropesa Br.	River Plate*	do
23	Bresh Fr.	Santos	do
23	Colombo Ital.	Paranaguá.	Ballast.
23	Imperial Prince Br.	New York.	Coffee.
23	Mercurio Arg.	River Plate.	Same cargo.
23	Belluna Br.	do*	Sundries.
23	Tucuman Gr.	Santos.	do
23	Medoc Fr.	Santos.	do
23	Dextero Ger.	Santos.	do
23	Bellona Br.	do	do
23	V. de S. Nicolas Fr.	Hamburg*	do
23	Pernambuco Gr.	Genoa.	do
23	Savalia Ital.	London*	do
23	Ionic Br.	do	do
23	Hawthorn Br.	Santa Lucia	Ballast.
23	Severn Br.	Baltimore.	Coffee.
23	Mozart Br.	New York.	do

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- November 29th

Circulation	Public Funds	Par	Last div.
262,135,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice)	—	888,000—
102,015,000	Bonds of 1885	—	844,000—
124,085,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted	—	1,017,000—
11,792,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	—	7,500—
24,270,000	do do 1878, 6 1/2%	—	—
78,250,000	do do 1883, 6 1/2%	—	—
17,200,000	State of Espírito Santo	—	—
10,000,000	do of Minas Geraes	—	—
62,000,000	do do 5%	—	—
4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro	—	—
10,000,000	Empreendimento Municipal	—	—
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.
20,000,000\$	Commercial	200\$	58,000— July, 97
20,000,000	Commercio	200	8,000— July, 97
24,000,000	do 2nd series.	200	3,200— July, 97
16,000,000	Construtor.	200	—
20,000,000	Credito Movel	200	2,000— Jan. 96
10,000,000	Lavaria e Commercio	200	6,000— July, 97
11,000,000	do 2nd series.	200	—
11,000,000	Nacional Brasileiro	200	6,000— Jan. 97
11,000,000	Republica do Brazil	200	6,000— July, 97
20,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	200	9,000— July, 97
—	do 2nd series.	200	4,500— July, 97
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.
3,500,000\$	Caravelas a Ayores	100\$	—
110,000,000	Leopoldina	100	—
15,000,000	Mineirinho	100	—
62,000,000	Oeste de Minas	200	—
—	do 2nd series.	200	—
24,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande	200	—
70,000,000	União Sorocabana-Linha	200	—
—	do 2nd series.	200	—
42,000,000	Vinhao Ferreira Sapucahy	200	—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico	200\$	— Oct. 97
12,000,000	S. Christovão	200	— July 97
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.
10,000,000\$	Alliança	200\$	— Sept. 97
6,000,000	Brazil Industrial	200	5,000— Aug. 96
3,000,000	Carica	200	10,000— Jan. 96
6,000,000	Confiança Industrial	200	10,000— Aug. 96
500,000	D. Isabel	200	30,000— Jan. 97
1,000,000	Industrial Mineira	200	10,000— Feb. 96
1,500,000	Manufatura Fluminense	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	Pedro de Alcântara	200	8,000— Mar. 96
1,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200	— July 96
300,000	Santa Luzia	200	10,000— July, 97

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro.

November 28th, 1897.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
Ing Eagle Wing.	1076	Oct. 28	New York	Empreza Industrial
Ing H. M. Alwood.	654	28	Quebec	To order
Ing J. W. Elwell.	1083	Nov. 5	New York	Ed. Johnston & Co.
Ing Good News.	678	8	Baltimore	Norton, Megaw & Co.
Ing Lucia Nelson.	1340	8	New York	P. L. Ferraz
Ing Nimbus.	840	8	New York	Emple, Davidson & Co.
Ing Durlis.	875	26	Baltimore	To order
British				
sp Cortez.	2238	Sept. 26	Leith	Gay Co.
sp Bay of Bengal.	1480	Oct. 16	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Coringa.	1389	1480	Pennacola	P. L. Ferraz
bk Keaton.	1124	Nov. 5	Aden	To order
Ing Antigua.	755	9	Pennacola	To order
sp Cumberland.	1579	9	Rangoon	Norton, Megaw & Co.
sp Argonne.	1480	11	Rangoon	To order
sp M. L. Burill.	1022	12	Chittagong	Empreza Industrial
sp Cressington.	2052	18	San Francisco	Rio Flour Mill
bk Glen Grant.	741	19	Aden	Wilson Sons & Co.
bk Fifth of Lorn.	805	22	Rangoon	To order
bk Kirkcaldy.	760	26	London	To order
bk G. of the North.	394	26	Kio Grande	W. R. McEwen
sp Culbert.	1525	26	St. Etienne	Empreza Industrial
Dutch				
bk Victoria.	397	Oct. 8	Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co.
German				
bk J. W. Burmeister.	1372	Oct. 12	Hull	Gay Co.
sp Alcyon.	2148	12	Antwerp	Laurer & Co.
bk Bille.	114	Nov. 19	Antwerp	To order
bk Cidade do Porto.	485	21	Rostock	J. de Souza & Co.
Italian				
bk V. della Guardia.	813	Oct. 1	Marseilles	A. Avelier & Co.
Norwegian				
bk Stamboul.	1167	Oct. 14	Pennacola	C. Hecksher & Co.
bk Luger.	495	27	Hamburg	C. Hecksher & Co.
Portuguese				
bk Tentadora.	394	July 20	Cape de Verdes	J. A. G. Santos & Co.
sp Oceano.	1124	Aug 25	Ilha do Sal.	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Isabel.	1483	Sept. 14	Rangoon	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Constança.	1651	Nov. 9	Hull	Macedo Junior & Co.
bk Maria Emilia.	351	13	Opotaro	J. A. G. Santos & Co.

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